The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—That was a sweetly fraternal scene at Utica yesterday.

—The zephyrs were stirred at Harrisburg last night.

—The Khedive of Egypt is forty-five, and has four wives.

—The South Side is now privileged to walk off upon its ear.

—The City Mills at Norfolk, Mass., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss $50,000.

—Davenport, yesterday gave a fresh batch of information on those New York election frauds.

—Carson's committee unbosomed itself in the Legislature yesterday concerning Pittsburgh affairs.

—The Chicago *Times* remarks that the serious question of the hour is: Will the coming man steal?

—The National Bank of the State of New York was admitted to the Clearing House Thursday and will resume immediately.

—At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Christian J. Hoffman was elected President.

—Postmaster Van Tyne, of Sandusky, charged with robbing the mails, has given bail to appear in Court in the sum of $5,000.

—The cottages on Tarentum Camp ground are to be rebuilt at once, and so the National Camp meeting will be held there this year.

—The list of Centennial exhibitors from Pittsburgh embraces fifty-three firms, principally engaged in the iron and glass manufacturing business.

—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company will make another reduction, commencing next Monday. The reduction will be 3½ per cent.

—Rear Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy, has been placed upon the retired list, he having attained the age of sixty-two on Monday last. He will return to his residence at Newburg on the Hudson.

—Wm. R. Hess, the police officer who was shot in Philadelphia on Wednesday by Joseph Harrer, another ex-policeman, died yesterday morning. Hess was a Knight Templar and will be buried with Masonic honors.

—Field Marshal Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is still explaining some of those "conferences." He says the newspapers don't seem to get the hand of the thing, as they persist in calling them conspiracies.

—The body of Jason C. Pettit, who had been missing from Bordentown, N. J., about a month, was yesterday found in the Delaware river. He told his family when he went away that he should not return until he found work.

—Several hundred cars have been sent west by the New York Central Railroad to trans port corn to New York. The rates are lower than was ever known. Ten cents to St. Louis, seventeen to Chicago, and forty-two to New York.

—The testimony has concluded and argument commenced in the Fehrenbach cases at New Orleans yesterday. If the Government fails to convict in this case, the *venue* will be changed in all the other crooked whisky cases to Evansville or St. Louis.

—At the National Board of Fire Underwriters' annual meeting, the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson reported that thirty-five per cent. of the fires in 1875 were incendiary and that fifty per cent. of the total losses by fire was due to the same cause.

—Grace Greenwood, the Springfield *Republican* says, repudiated her husband, Leander Lippincott, who has just been reprodiced as Washington Irving years ago. "She found out he was bad before the Democratic investigators did." Trust a woman for that.

—President Grant, Secretary Bristow, Postmaster General Jewell, several United States Senators, and ex-Speaker Blaine were present at the marriage of a daughter of S. M. Shoemaker, Esq., of Washington, at the Emmanuel P. E. Church, Wednesday evening.

—The office of the city clerk at Atchison, Kansas, was burglarized on Wednesday night. The ledger and journal containing all the financial transactions of the city for the past four years, and the license book containing the record of all the licenses issued for the past four years, were stolen. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery.

—Rumors of peace and the extremities of war always go together, as is again illustrated in the stories of a renewal armistice between the Turks and the insurgents at the same time with reports of the unsuccessful sortie at Nicsic. It is likely, however, that, in spite of these hopes of peace, the war in the East has only begun in earnest.

—The question has already been raised in London whether Lord Lyton under the new Royal Titles bill will not become Vice-Emperor of India. As Viceroy he receives a salary with "allowances" of £37,000, or $180,000 in gold, a year. As Vice-Emperor he ought to receive at least twice as much, which will be "better business" than publishing eclectic poems.

—Miss Clara Morris has returned to her home in New York, improved in health, and is frequently an auditor at the opera and theatres. She may also often be seen on the road driving a pony phaeton, in which her husband is seated, and before which runs at good speed a handsome, spirited animal. The lady "handles the ribbons" with grace and skill.

—Denmark is excited. The lower House of the Rieschstag was dissolved some time ago because the National Defences bill was beaten by a majority of eighteen, but the elections have resulted in an opposition majority of forty-six against the measure. Every where the millions for defence theory is being exploded, and the Danish elections are only another proof that stabling armies and armaments are becoming distasteful to the people.

—About two weeks ago Commodore Vanderbilt, feeling unwell, his family physician Dr. Lizaley, was called in. His disease, an affection of the bowels, did not untie the knot in him, but he grew better. On Tuesday night he grew worse, and slept little on account of the severe pain he suffered. On Wednesday morning the Commodore was very sick, but in the afternoon he said he felt much better, and all immediate danger was passed.

—A special says: If the campaign for President is to be fought on a platform made up of the reputation of parties, let us have a clean sweep, as far back, at least, as the memory of the youngest voter will carry him. If crime is to be made an issue, then let the record of the last fifteen years be opened. If malfeasance in office, injury to the Government, and damage to the country are to be made the issue in judging what party is best fitted to administer the affairs of the nation, then we demand only an impartial comparison to ascertain were the responsibility rests.

—It is now said that the statements published that the committee on the judiciary have definitely acted on the question of the obligations of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads are incorrect. The subject is undergoing examination. Three of the members oppose the idea of forcing the roads to provide a sinking fund, and some doubt the power of Congress to pass such a law, but the balance of the committee believe that Congress has the power and should exercise it, so as to require these roads to provide such a fund per annum as shall reimburse the government for the interest paid and to be paid, and shall also extinguish the principal of the subsidy bonds.

—Owing to the complications which are likely to grow out of the location of the offices of the Collectors of Internal Revenue in the consolidated districts of Pennsylvania and States of the United States, it has been decided simply to perfect the general feature of the plan of consolidation and leave the designation of the permanent offices to future consideration and adjustment. This, it is thought, will leave this important matter open for an expression of views by those interested, which may insure a wise selection of officers to be retained. It is at present every collector has his friends, who will press him in preference to all others in conflict with his retention. It is believed that the proposed plan will dispense with this. The department, however, will reserve the right to exercise discretion in the choice of officers. All other things being equal, the record will be examined for the past four years, were stolen. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. F. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38f.

ROUMS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE suppose we must bid a tearful farewell to Mount Washington, and turn it over to rural delights.

THE report of the CARSON Committee has been submitted to the House. It takes Democratic ground with reference to the indebtedness of this city, and winds up by strongly commending Governor HARTRANFT's plan for a Municipal Commission to look after city governments. The only question that occurs to us is, whether it needed so extensive an investigation to find this out.

The impeachment trial developed its plans yesterday. The counsel for BELKNAP asked for two hours to argue the question of jurisdiction, and particularly that of deferring the trial till December next. They gained this point in the face of the opposition of the Managers of Impeachment. MONTGOMERY BLAIR opened the argument for the defense, and will be followed by the Managers. It looks like a strong and long drawn battle.

SENATOR BOUTWELL, and others familiar with financial topics, urge that the new funding bill introduced by FERNANDO WOOD, should be passed, in order that we may re-fund at low rates of interest, our available bonded debt. It is urged that money is so plentiful in Europe, just at present, that the work of funding will be comparatively easy. It is important that the saving that may be effected be reached as soon as possible.

WE hope the Senate amendment to the House of Refuge bill will not affect the appropriation to that institution. The amount set apart for it is not only imperatively needed, but the time has come when the institution should be moved into its new buildings, and this cannot be done without the money proposed to be voted for it. Despite the investigations, we are satisfied that the Legislature can safely trust the gentlemen who have the institution in charge as managers, as they are mainly men of the highest standing among us. The institution and its inmates are really suffering, in their old quarters, while it is important that the farm should be put under cultivation almost immediately, if crop returns would be had. The selections of managers constitutes a secondary question at best, while the appropriation is of immediate and pressing importance.

IF one experience in Pittsburgh is at all consistent with that of other places, the effect of our specie is, for the present, to make change scarce. The silver paid out at our Custom House is evidently hoarded, in small sums, partially for its novelty, and also because it is silver, and more safely hoarded than are bank notes. There are but about $14,000,000 coined, while the fractional currency issue now afloat amounted to about $30,000,000 at the time specie payments began. The hoarding of $14,000,000 of silver means that so much is taken actually out of circulation—as the currency is retired as fast as the silver is paid out. Should SHERMAN'S bill pass, the coining of silver will be pressed at all the mints until there is an ample supply. The danger is within the next six months. We urge those who receive silver in change to pay it out freely as a means of keeping up a supply of change.

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been taken at par, and the rush was so great near the closing out of the loan that nearly $11,000,000 extra had been subscribed and paid before notice could be given to sub-agents that the amount authorized by that act had been taken up." In France, the people have uniformly taken the Government loans, thus saving the necessity of exporting money to pay interest; and the paramount necessity of our country is that we adopt the same rule. We cannot export annually over $100,000,000 of gold, and prosper as we should,—as this amount of export represents an absolute loss to us, although we are bound in honor to pay it. We can, however, honorably recall our bonds that have matured, arrange their settlement, and retain the debt we owe at home,—provided, of course, we have the means to do it. We think the Government should seek to popularize the new loan at home, if it can do so, both as a question of policy, and for the good of the country. We must do this before we can rapidly advance in substantial prosperity.

THE SITUATION.

The Titusville *Herald* seems to us to injure its own cause, by the virulent and excited manner in which it treats the oil controversy. In place of occasion for mob law, as it strongly hints, the question involved calls for reason, calm consideration, and the presentation of tangible facts. The idea that Congress will remedy the trouble should not be too confidently entained, as it may fail, and hopes resting absolutely on that source of help may be dashed. We think we have put the question on its true ground,—that of the interest of the railroads and oil men. We have held that the care of local business, which will remedy, naturally and necessarily, the discrimination grievance complained of, should be considered by all railroads in preference to through rates. Once this policy is adopted, and we will have them interested in all branches of trade on their trunk lines,—a fact which will make them faithful to those interests. The present policy of railroads is to harmonize, they having realized the effect of uncontrolled competition, and the consequent low rates. Hence, they have, so far as possible, divided the business of the country, regulated rates, and pooled their earnings. It was simply their salvation. The Grand Trunk road of Canada has broken this, so far as Chicago business is concerned, but the policy is as above stated. Out of this grows the distribution of refining interests, till Cleveland has built up a refining capacity greater than Pittsburgh. This ought never to have been; but, nevertheless, it is a fact. The battle was too long delayed to remedy that fact without a severe struggle. We notice, too, that in such struggles our people do not always stand together. One year ago we joined in the pipe line controversy, in the belief that this would remedy our troubles. The chief owner of the Conduit Company, in whose interest this battle was fought, has, we are informed, leased the pipe line so that it is in combination with the railroads, while he personally is fighting them! Such things as these can never do Pittsburgh any good. If personal and selfish interests are allowed to rise above the general good, no results of a favorable nature can be expected. Then our own interests have stood aloof when open measures were proposed. We do not inquire into their reasons, but know the fact. Thus at the first practical step we have found our forces broken; some afraid to openly participate in the movement, and others probably on both sides of the question.

As we see it, the oil interests are really not in a worse shape than any other form of industry, in this city, provided they choose to harmonize their differences. This is far more possible with them than with any other form of trade whatever. Our iron mills, for example, cannot pool with others, as far away as Troy, New York. Our oil interests, on the contrary, have something of a unity, in that the trade is chiefly foreign, and the production limited, as to [illegible]. The fault in the [illegible] has been [illegible] rebate. Of course, were harmony attained, this trouble would drop out of sight. With this aside, let us look dispassionately at the facts on which a possible harmony may be based, as showing that our oil people are not more concerned in this controversy than others. Our chief oil trade is to foreign ports,—three barrels being sent abroad to one consumed at home. It is a well ascertained fact that we can sell our exported oil for twice as much as we now do, and hold the foreign market. Hence the interests of all our refiners is to lift the price up to double its present figures. Foreign customers pay the bill, and the result will be double receipts from abroad for our oil exports, a fact in which the country is interested, as well as producers and refiners. Here certainly is a unity of interest. What, then, causes the low prices? Competition, doubtless. The difficulty, here, is in refining, and not in production. We give some data on these points:

We had in stock January 1, 1875, 5,278,767 barrels; January 1, 1876, 2,957,000 barrels; showing a reduction in stock during the year of 2,321,767 barrels; production in 1875, 8,498,895 barrels; total amount of oil exported and taken for home consumption, 10,820,662 barrels. If we divide this by 365 days in the year, it will show a daily consumption of 29,645 barrels, of which the daily exports were 20,188, showing our daily home demand to be 9,512; total daily consumption 1875, 29,645 barrels; average daily production 1875, 23,285 barrels; showing a depletion of 6,360 barrels daily in our stock.

If the refining capacity of the country is as stated, 45,000 barrels daily, it would require a yearly production of 16,425,000 barrels to supply it. It is evident, therefore, that our refining capacity both exceeds the production and the demand. Certainly it must be regulated, if it would pay. This is another point for harmony.

With the basis of agreement, we have nothing to do. We are simply showing that the oil trade can more readily harmonize than any other, and that harmonized, it can be independent of the railroads, in the sense that it can obtain enough for its oil to pay. Our shipments of export oil last year at 30c would have brought us over $70,000,000. Of this our railroads, pipe lines, &c., would have earned—at the present rates charged—some $14,000,000, and the balance would have gone to enrich the oil trade, and yet we through our blind competition did not realize $30,000,000. So long as it is acknowledged that at 60 to 70 francs there is nothing that will come in competition with it, are we not squandering just that much of our material wealth, and giving it to the foreign consumers? In the consideration of this subject we should not take into account what is best for the individual interests, but what is for the best interest of Pittsburgh, and what will restore to us and the State, this branch of industry. For the first three months of this year Philadelphia has exported 166 per cent., and Baltimore 126 per cent. more oil than in any corresponding period of time, the greater part of which has been manufactured by the Creek, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia refiners. Of the 126 per cent. increased shipment from Baltimore, Pittsburgh has furnished at least 75 per cent., showing that a consolidation of interests whereby the refining can be controlled will in time give us, if not all, at least our just proportion of trade.

We have, then, these facts: 1. That the demand for oil, last year, was greater than the production, and less than our refining capacity. 2. That this overplus of refining capacity is a source of competition and trouble. 3. That our prices abroad are but about one-half what they should be. And 4. That some arrangement might be made whereby these interests may be equitably harmonized, the trade controlled, prices advanced, and profits secured. This can be said of no other interest; yet the oil men are allowed to go forward to pull others' chestnuts out of the fire. It does not seem to us, in the shape affairs took with the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject like an equitable arrangement. We are free to confess that with the peculiar position of the Conduit Company, which is evidently ready to use both parties, and the indifference of other large interests, we do not advise the oil men to continue a battle in which they gain least and others most. We know absolutely nothing of the measures, plans, or surroundings of what is termed the "combination," but we readily see that there is a possible community of interest, and this, as it seems to us, is all there is in this question at best. We would as soon join with those in our own line, as to help others who seek to selfishly use us for their own ends.

Freight Discriminations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The committee of gentlemen who were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to go to Washington to present to the Congressional committee the complaints of the trade of Pittsburgh, did not all go. The oil interest which appears to be the weakest and most directly oppressed, was the interest chiefly represented in the persons of those who went. Those who did go received a patient and considerate hearing and have brought back some encouraging assurances of relief, not only to the oil interest but also against the general abuses which have strided into railroad management within the past ten or twenty years.

There is some difference of opinion among the friends of the proposed reform as to the best mode of proceeding. While some advocate the passage of Mr. Hopkins' proposed bill, others believe that a Congressional investigation should precede any effort to secure legislative action. The latter course appears to me altogether the most available and effective, and I propose briefly to give some reasons for this opinion.

The evils of railroad management (except to those who are brought immediately under their influence) are only known in a vague and indefinite sort of way. While it is true that every intelligent man in the country feels that there is some wrong somewhere, and while most men are inclined, in a general way, to regard dishonest and selfish railroad management as a very considerable factor in our last financial panic, yet perhaps comparatively few have studied or realize the more remote indirect and detailed effect of that management—few who consider how insidiously but effectively it has added to the burden of our taxes, made homes tenantless, demoralized trade, paralyzed industry, reached it tentatives into every man's business and worked its unseen injustice there. Nor, with those who fully realize all this, is it an easy task to suggest a remedy for the complication in any of the ordinary channels of justice. The railroad managers know full well that specific charges, supported by proof are the requisites for a successful action in our courts. These managers are well schooled in the rules for the competency and admissability of evidence; they are acquainted with the forms which envelop and frustrate inquiry into latent frauds; they know the narrow limits to an investigation in a common law proceedings and they have addressed themselves with all skill to a systematic secrecy in their discriminations—a secrecy which makes it exceedingly difficult for an agrieved suitor to frame specific charges and next to impossible to prove them.

There are a few isolated cases where shippers have paid the exacted freights, in excess of those charged to favorites, and have afterwards succeeded by suit in recovering the overcharges. Such cases, however are very rare, and the skillful secrecy of the railroads, and the quiet penalties with which the roads, in one way or another, are apt to visit the shipper-suitor, tend to make them still more rare. The only present means there are for ascertaining the existence of freight discriminations, are of an inferential nature. If, for instance, a set of men, in any branch of trade, are manufacturing goods, shipping them, and selling after shipment in the open market for less than their known cost, added to the alleged rate of freight—if they are continually doing so, and apparently flourishing in their business, while other men in the same business, possessing the same facilities and advantages in manufacture, cannot so manufacture, ship, and sell except at ruinous loss—the reasonable inference is that the successful parties are making their profits from rebates and drawbacks received from the railroads. On a larger scale—and this is done in the oil trade—a whole community, like Pittsburgh is joining county, sense it, and [illegible] board and sell it on the open market, without serious and continuous loss, while one refining company of Cleveland, Ohio—the Standard—can and does continuously take that oil; ship it to Cleveland, then refine it, ship it thence to the seaboard and sell it, and in doing so, flourish and grow into a huge monopoly, until leaving paralyzed the refining interest of Pittsburgh it proceeds to buy up that paralyzed interest at less than half the cost, and thus perpetuate the monopoly and blight the whole oil trade from the beginning to the end. The reasonable inference is not only that there are the ordinary drawbacks—but that the extent of it is known as a "pool" whereby the trust which the railroad managers hold in behalf of the stockholders of the road as well as the larger trust which they hold in behalf of the public are grossly violated for private individual profit.

These are the reasonable inferences, but after all they are only inferences. Their verity can only be clearly ascertained, and the public can come to a full realization of this insidious discrimination by a searching Congressional investigation—a committee armed with power to send for persons and papers—trammpled by no rules, as to the admissability of testimony, and actuated by the sole desire to get at the naked truth. It is probably the case that the directors of the railroads and some of the stockholders have not themselves the curiosity to inquire into the management, and have no wish for investigation; but the public was never more entitled to it than now—and never needed it more. In fact there is a far greater desire among the people here for a thorough examination than finds open public expression, because the overawing and sometimes threatening power of the roads in many cases prevents such open expression.

In conclusion, I think it very certain that our Representatives, Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran, cannot make their services more valuable to their constituents, or for that matter to the whole country, than by promoting such investigation and legislation as will tend to remove the unjust and burdensome secret discrimination of the railroads.

JUSTICE.

In Memoriam—Barney Williams.

BY GEORGE HOEY.

The curtain falls—the Play is acted thro'—
The Man and Actor fades from out our sight
As calmly as the leaflets gemmed with dew
Drift down the stream flecked by the shade and light.

Farewell kind heart! A most unworthy head
Inscribes these lines in memory of thy name.
I would the power were mine thy worth to braid
Upon the richest tablet known to fame.

Full oft his many a trouble-tortured breast
Toward thee turned, and found the needed balm
In thy rich mirth, thy merry laughing jest,
And charity bestowed with open palm.

No sculptured bust must needs be placed on high,
No useless pomp, thy virtues to impart,
Thy funeral knell shall be a nations sigh,
Thy name be written on thy country's heart.

The Chinese Trouble Explained.

A citizen who has had the curiosity to ascertain the views of the Chinese upon the prevalent anti-Chinese excitement, says the masses of the Mongolians are opposed to the further immigration of their race. He sends the following as a sample interview: "Hallo, John, you hear about the big meeting in San Francisco?" "Yes, me hear him. Alle same; Chinaman keep still alle time; Melican man raise devil. Chinaman no wantee any more Chinamen?" "What, you are not opposed to the Chinese immigration, are you?" "Me sabe. Heap Chinamen no money. Heap Chinaman no workee." "You think there are already too many there?" "All, Chinaman no want more Chinamen. Fifty tousan Chinamen go home then Chinamen make heap money. Fifty tousan Chinamen come then Chinamen gittee two bittee one day. China Company he fleetchee too many. Alle same too many Chinamen like too many Melican men. No workee, no money. China Company say fetchee ten tousan. Chinamen like Melican man keepee Chinamen home. Rich Chinamen wantee heap Chinamen. Poor Chinee no likee."—*Sacramento Record*

Don Pedro's "Pictur."

The Youngstown *Vindicator* publishes a "pictur" of Dom Pedro, and apologizes for the fact that the likeness is rather in favor of Ben. Butler than the Emperor of Brazil, but it was the only cut it had on hand. The *Vindicator* says it appreciates the "demands of the public as regards enterprise and go-aheadativeness in the newspaper business," and felt as though it had to do something for Dom.

A BLACK HILLS SKETCH.

A Winter Day's Tragedy in Custer Park.

The 10th day of March was the coldest day experienced in the Black Hills during the entire winter. The mercury was down to twenty below zero, and was still sinking, while the snow rolled down in blinding, eddying clouds, rendering life out of doors almost impossible. The unfortunates who were encamped in and about the neighboring gulches flocked into the dark, cheerless cabins and huddled together in shivering groups about the pitch or pine fires, kept up for the free accommodation of all who might seek warmth and shelter within doors. At least thirty men had congregated in the most prominent store, the largest and best in Custer. The mud floor was rendered muddier by the thawing of the ice and snow which dripped in small streams from the rough wrappings of the cosmopolitan assemblage.

The store is a deserted military barracks, a large, low, barn-like affair, containing beds, blacksmith's forge, carpenter's bench, bar-room, grocery and notion store, and reporters' desk. The center of attraction was the bar, which was being liberally patronized by the shivering crowd.

A party of young men from Salt Lake and the mines of Nevada came rushing into the store, and, with loud, boisterous braggadocia, took possession of the bar. Ranging themselves in a row in its front, they called for "some o' that ar licker." Round after round of whisky was poured down, and still they stood and talked, and swore and laughed. They had just arrived from Cheyenne after a twenty days' voyage, and were about to separate and each go his own way, some to the north, others south, and one or two to remain; and this was the farewell drunk. For fully two hours they stood before the bar, pouring down whisky, and about 1 o'clock started for the door, where their teams stood shivering in the storm.

Alexander Shaw and Tom Milligan were partners, both from Salt Lake, both young, rough and affectionate friends, just on the point of shaking hands before parting. They reached the door and rushed forth, shouting and yelling like drunken men often do. Milligan drew his revolver and fired in the air.

"Fire lower, Tom, or you'll hit some of us," said a companion.

Too late! the pistol was raised again by the reeling man. There was a flash, a report and Aleck Shaw reeled and fell across the threshold of the door.

"Good God! Tom, what have you done? Did you shoot Aleck, Tom?" said one of the party.

"No, he's only possuming, boys," answered Tom. "Get up, G—d d—n you, Aleck, and come take a drink."

The reckless shooter staggered to the prostrate form which lay upon its face, and seizing him by the coat collar, turned it over. A ghastly, sickening sight was presented to view. The pale face was striped with blood, which oozed out of a small hole in the forehead. The bullet had pierced through the brain, and had lodged beneath the skull upon the back of the head. For a moment the drunken man stared down into his friend's bloody face, then his countenance assumed a deadly pallor, his eyes became filled with horror. He was sobered. Turning round to his horrified companions, he said—as he threw his pistol down: "Boys, I didn't go to do it; I'll swear I didn't mean to kill him;" then, bursting into tears, he clasped his hands to his face and wept like a child.

"He was the best friend I had in the world, boys, and I loved him like a brother. Oh, God, what have I done? What have I done?"

"Let's hang him," suggested some excitable individual, behind the half-sobered group of Salt Lake men.

"No, no! None o' that ere business just yet in Custer. The man must have a trial," said a citizen, coolly, as he drew his revolver.

"I arrest you, sir, in the name of the citizens of Custer," said Pete McKay, the merchant, and Milligan stood meekly awaiting the grasp of the law.

"Who'll dare to arrest him?" said one of the drunken Salt Lakers. "You let go of him, you Pete McKay. You've got no legal authority to arrest him, so jest take your claws off him, or I'll—"

"This is my authority," said Pete McKay, drawing his pistol. "I am a citizen of Custer, and intend to turn this man over to the City Marshal. Who dares to interfere with me?"

"No one!" answered one or two of the by-standers, and a half dozen pistols flashed out from their scabbards, and for several minutes there was an ominous silence in the group. It was a fine tableau. There lay the victim of a drunken ruffian's reeling, the blood oozing from a hole in the forehead. Over him stood the sobered ruffian, pale and paralyzed with horror, while pistol in hand stood the merchant grasping the shoulder of the submissive Milligan, behind him the crowd silently supporting the stern, determined merchant, while opposite there were ranged the Salt Lake party, irresolute and surprised. It was a critical period in the history of Custer. A shot from either side would have resulted in a terrible slaughter. The least attempt to rescue Milligan would have brought forth a volley from the citizens, and then Judge Lynch would have been called in to finish up the business.

Marshal Burroughs soon arrived and took charge of the prisoner. A jury was at once impannelled, and a frontier trial commenced in a little log cabin, the home, office, bed-room and court-room of the Provisional Judge. The trial was brief, the principal witness was the reporter, nearly all the other spectators present at the tragedy were too drunk to remember what transpired. The six jurymen brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Then the acquitted man was rearrested for shooting within the city limits and fined $25 and costs, which was paid, and Milligan started forth a freeman, to drink, brag, and shoot again should the spirit prompt him to do so. This is a true sketch of Black Hills life, and fully illustrates one of the peculiar phases of frontier justice as executed by the people who govern themselves in a little republic of their own creation.—*Kansas City Times.*

Tying the Knot.

A young fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty girl, when he met a minister who was somewhat celebrated for tying the matrimonial knot at short notice. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly:

"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said Brother B——, "I guess so. When do you want it done?"

"Well, right away," was the reply. "Is it lawful, though, here in the highway?"

"Oh, yes; this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself."

"Well, then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail to keep it out of the snow."

The minister strangely displayed profane wrath.

"GENTLEMEN," said an attorney, pleading in a Justice's Court yesterday before a jury of six rum-sodden, bar-room loafers, the cause of a woman who, when another woman abused her child, laid for that same other woman for to take the head off her, "Gentlemen, many of you, I doubt not, have felt in your own boozums a mother's holiest joy." Verdict for the plaintiff.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention, d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention,

Advertised Letters---Official List

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, April 26, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, April 26, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Akin Lizzie M
Anderson Lillie
Armstrong Miss
Atkinson Mary
Baird Emma
Baker Mrs D
Battelle E M
Beng Mrs Rosie
Bennett Fannie
Blenkney Sarah
Blesinger Mrs M
Bowers Julia A
Brahaay Dora
Brenson Miss E
Brown Bella
Bruce Miss P E
Butler Mrs Ed J
Buringer Mrs Chas
Byram Elsa E P
Campbell Mrs M
Cassady Mary A
Cavenaugh Mrs
Colitas Clara H
Connelly Sarah
Couse Ida M
Cowan Mary for Cree Minnie
Cunningham B 2
Davidson Jeanie M for Davidson N J
Devere Ida
Dunlap Mrs
Dunne M for Dyer Catherine
Dysart M Y
Ergus Mrs Ka'e
Faber Mrs M
Fay Bridget pkg
Filson Sarah
Flemen Katie 2
Fleming Mrs L
Francis Miss M
Fulton Sallie
Gardner Isabella
Garland N C
Gipson M E
Gipson Nancy
Glynn Nellie
Goff A A pkg
Gorman Mrs Wm E
Grant Sophia
Grof Jane
Gubert Mrs Chas H
Hagan Mrs D
Hamsun Mrs Jno
Hardy Julia for Harrison Emma
Harper Susan
Harvey Mrs
Hayward Mrs J
Hemphill Minnie
Henderson Mrs W
Hill Bella
Hitchull Belle
Holmes Mary
Irwin D T pkg
Jackman M A
Jackson Bettie
Johns Martha S
Johnson Elsie
Johnson Sarah
Kenna Maggie
Kearns Mary
Kivington Mrs Edward
Lobinger P C
Low Mrs J
Lowry Lizzie B
Mahon Mrs D
Maloose Annie
Marble Sarah F
Marlbourg Mrs Chas
Markley E pkge
Martin Emily
Martz Lizzie
Morriman C
Metz Rosana
Meyers Mary
Moore Mary
Murphy M T
Myers Sarah
McGonegal Mrs
McIlvaine Mrs Geo D
McKee Mrs M P
McKelvy Mrs
McKindley Mrs B
McMahon Miss M
McQuiston Miss
Neely Jennie
Neilson Lottie
Nelson Rachel
Norris Nancy M
Owens Ruth
O'Neal Fannie
Painter Mrs D E
Patterson Mrs M
Preston Sarah
Pitts J P pkg
Quinn Mollie
Reynolds Mary
Rinse Bell
Robbins E W
Robertson Kate
Rose Anna
Saunders Mrs M
Scott Mrs L A
Scott M V
Shively Miss Hill
Spear Hettie pkge
Stanley Nancy H
Taylor Emma
Taylor Mary A
Tollifer Melind
Tolliver Eva
Wallace M
Walter T
Washington J
Walters Mrs T
White Lizzie
Wickon Lizzie
Wilkinson H
Williams Annie
Williams Anna
Wilson Anna
Wilson Mary

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Agnew David
Aiken Henry
Alger Thos
Allen John
Armstead Chas
Atkinson Geo (Pkg)
Austin B F 2
Baechtold T
Baird J W
Bartley Thos
Bates Onward
Bayliss Peter
Beaver H L
Beaver J G
Becker Grank G
Bierbe Geo B
Bell Phares
Bell John
Bendhire Z
Bent Jas W
Black John A
Blackburn W P (Pkg)
Bole John
Bowen Smith
Boyts J C
Brooks Elias
Brooks Wm
Brown R
Brittan A 2
Broden W P 2
Cagney Wm
Carothers R M (Pkg
Carnahan T D
Chambers J H
Clark David G (Pkg
Cole B F
Conaor Patrick
Conver Wm H
Corbett Wm A
Craig Neville B
Craig Samuel
Curren Louis R
Curtis W C
Day Thos P 2
Davis R W
Dickey James T
Dickson Dr J N
Donahoe M
Donnelly James
Drum Wm
Duff John T
Dyer Samuel
Eakin J (pkg)
Eakins Will M
Edmonds Elias
Edwards Rev (pkg)
Emory J
Erwin Thos
Ewan Thos H
Fahnestock Jas
Farnan Chris (pkg)
Feist James
Ferguson Wm
Finney John C
Firmin K W
Fisher H M
Fox W H
Freer H (for)
Franke John
Frazee Carle
Frew S J
Garner M M
Gampey E J
Gladden (M D) George
Golden Wm A (pkg)
Goodman I
Gordon Thos H
Gray John
Green C W
Green Chas
Hammel Jas
Harris Chas M
Harrison John
Harley Wm
Harvey B J
Has Geo
Hays F
Heaps J (for)
Heeney Thos
Henderson W G
Hess Chas P
Hetrick J W
Howard Geo
Howard Hollie
Hughes L
Huls Robt P
Humphries Jos A (pkg)
Hunker Master J J
Hunt Ludwig
Hunter Andrew
Irwin John
Jamison W W
Jones Lewis T
Johnson W T (2)
Mallenberger John E
Kauffman
Keelty Jas (2)
Kelly Jas
Kennedy J A
Kenney G A
Keyes John M
King Robt
Kinley Geo
Kissel Geo
Kircher Thos
Klink G
Kane Daniel R
Law James
Layman Fred
Ledwith K W
Lee D R
Lewis Geo E
Lewis Joseph
Lewis J S
Libby J A
Likes John
Little Jas
Little M
Lloyd John W
Lockhart C F
Loomer L M
Lyon Capt D E
Lyon Joseph
Maier
Mathais Fred (pkg)
Mattel J H
Marshall Rev H
Marshall S S
Martin S J
Martin Wm (for Meade J H
Merrick Fred
Minch John
Miller Rev A B
Miller Tobias
Monteith Wm H
Morgan Wm
Moss Wm E
Moyle Jos (for)
Moore Col W S
Mustin E F
McCay James
McCoy O M
McClarin Wm
McCollough V W
McCollough W M
McCoy T S 2
McComb Geo A
McKamara W C
McLane D R C
McMillen John
McPhillips Mich
McVicar D (2)
Newton John
Nial Andrew S
Norton C F
O'Brien John
O'Brien E
Paine Rev L pk
Parsons Joseph
Patterson Mr
Petrie M P 2
Phillips C H 2
Pickering Albert
Porter Frank
Powell Martin L
Prosser Geo
Putnam J M
Quirrey Denis
Reilly John pkg
Reis J M B
Retzer Fred pkg
Reed Richard
Reed J F
Reynolds Ed
Reynolds J B
Rice Rev T O
Riddle F C
Ritefeld Fred
Riggs (M D) E S
Ritemyer Jos
Robins Asa
Rose Andrew
Russell G S
Scott Wilson
Schofield T J
Schondinyor F
Sherrill Henry
Shine Daniel
Shock Geo R
Sidells Emil
Sinsley John M
Sinton W F
Slaco Wm
Slack David for Snell Henry
Smith Frank B
Smith James
Smith Robert
Smith W E
St. Clair Harry
Stengel T
Stevens Dr H S
Stevens Robt for Stewart E P
Stevenson D J M
Stileman R
Strawbridge A
Taylor Rev F M
Thomas David
Thompson J for Thornton Wm
Thrale Albert
Toohil Owen for Tracy W H
Tumblety F for Urban Saml
Vanbuskirk Vandyke Wm
Wallace T J pkg
Walsh Thos
Wesley E L
Wiesner John
Werner Jno pkg
Whitehouse T
Wheeler S
Wilcox Mr
Wittish Ed
Wilson D
Wilson (D D
L L D) Rev S J
Williams C
Williams J (pkg
Williams Mrs
Williams W C
Wolf L J
Wood J L
Woolven John
Worsiar J B
Wray John
Zeigler W M

FIRMS.

Abbey & Co R (pkg)
Allebrough A Wright
Austman & Co S Manu
Brown & Co James
Clark & Co J C
Curry & Ewart
Hare & Co G
Ewart Bros
Graf & Co John
Horne & Co J H
Johnson & Stockton
Kittyleg Bros
Laidley & Blackmore
Lee & Co
Marshall & Co M
Rosenstock & Co A
Shearan & Co
Ward & Co Jas S
Webb & Wright (2)
Zollinger & Barkie
American Bureau of Clay Co
Estate (J M Retter)
Grand Secretary State
Grange of Pennsylvania
S P S—649 Fulton street
J H J G—Third and Miller streets
Sgt T S
Pittsburgh Lithographic Co
Pittsburgh White Lead Co

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

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PITTSBURGH.

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Babbitt's Best Soap,
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1876.
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165, 167 AND 169
SPECIAL ANN
We are pleased to annou line of Foreign and American &c., most of which are offered
A very elegant line of Plain, Plaid, Striped and Barred
GRENADINES
in black, medium and seal browns, navy blue, plum and myrtle green, at very low prices. Also, a very fine line of Plain, Plaid and Striped Grenadines and Hernanis, in all black—special bargains.
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One of the largest, most complete and beautiful assortments of
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A beautiful line of striped and checked Fancy Dress Silks. Striped and Plaid Mourning Silks, new shades for street wear, &c., at less than usual prices. Also, a complete assortment of
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from 75c to $4.50, and will be found extra good value. We have opened also a very handsome line of Light and Dark Figured and
PLAIN LAWNS,
at 12½c per yard. All the latest shades in Spring and Early Summer Percales at lowest prices.
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In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Although under the harassment and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.
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We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6½c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that has ever been shown in Allegheny. Look in the entire history of the dry goods trade.
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FINANCIAL.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 28, 1876.

A moderate but satisfactory volume of business was transacted yesterday at the banks. The general tendency of monetary affairs remains as represented yesterday, not very active, but with encouraging features. We find, both at the banks and in business circles, a hopeful feeling prevailing, and a belief that there will be an active Summer, both as to business and the handling of money in investments and permanencies. There was, yesterday, a fair borrowing demand, which was promptly met by the banks at current rates. Where acceptable paper is provided, the banks are ready to promptly advance any necessary sums. So the outlook is favorable, and the current transactions in banking circles acceptable to banks and customers.

There are good reasons to why trade will improve and times be better. Farmers everywhere have for several years had good average crops and have generally realized fair average prices for the surplusses of their harvest, whether of grain, hay, cattle, hogs, sheep and the dairy; they are, therefore, able to purchase and to pay for everything they need.

Merchants as all the cities and towns have for years prudently avoided heavy stocks, replenishing their stores at brief intervals with only such articles as were required for immediate sales, so that there are no surplus or redundant stocks anywhere. And as there is no distress or severe pressure either on farmers or merchants, and as the smell of the Jay Cooke panic may be said to pervade only the speculative classes, including, no doubt, many manufacturers who have imprudently enlarged their mills and factories during the period of great inflations, and those who have been lured to embark in hazardous and disastrous enterprises with borrowed capital; as, we say, with these exceptions the pecuniary condition of the masses of the people and country is healthy and prosperous.

We cannot see why the business of 1876 should not also be healthy and prosperous. The railways must repair their tracks and renew their rolling stock; the merchant must cater for his various customers; the manufacturer must supply the empty stores and shops that consume the products of his factory or mill; the farmer must purchase new plows and wagons and new supplies of dry goods and groceries. The work of the forge, the foundry and the loom is as much required as ever. We think the aggregate of necessary consumption of 1876 will never greater than at present. If people would consider these aspects of the times, and especially if quarterly or monthly accounts were promptly paid and all debts liquidated as fast as possible, now that the spirit of reckless speculation has been completely checked, we may falcily look for and expect great and reasonably prosperous. It only needs a general agreement in the premises we have stated and a united determination of all classes of people to ignore the panic and cowardly and unmanly cry, and prosperity will again spread her benign wings over the land.

A steady stream of applicants for silver currency continues daily at the Treasury Department, each person presenting a small amount of fractional currency for redemption. The sum already paid out here, including that forwarded to other points where there is a Assistant Treasurer, by express, exceeds $200,000. Tee shipments by express will be small hereafter, as the Treasurer has begun making remittances by means of drafts on the various Assistant Treasurers, payable in silver. The amount thus far remitted in this way is more than $100,000. The total amount paid out of all the offices to date is not far from $600,000.

This amount has had no perceptible effect is relieving the small change famine, and the silver thus far paid out seems to have been to a considerable extent hoarded by those who have received it, instead of having gone into the circulation. This is believed by Treasury officials to be the results of the method of distribution provided by Congress. The Treasury department already finds considerable difficulty in getting the silver coin which it has on hand out into circulation, and the opinion prevails among officials that the law would have been more effective had it authorized the issue of at least $5,000,000 in exchange for greenbacks or paper fractional currency, in order to afford immediate relief for the scarcity of small change consequent upon the two months' stoppage of work at the Printing Bureau. Many business men, who really prefer paper to silver, and who desire to obtain the latter only because they are unable to get the former, criticise the requirements of the law as very severe. The only way in which they can obtain the coin is by the presentation of the paper fractional currency, and if they had that, they would prefer to keep it instead of exchanging it for silver. The distribution of paper fractional currency has ceased, although there is no provision of law against its issue, and no obstacle to its further use except the want of an appropriation for running the presses. There remain in the Printing Bureau many sheets of fractional currency partially printed, which, in the interest of economy, and to relieve the stringency of the small change famine, might be finished and issued. Also considerable number of these sheets have their backs printed at a cost of $20 a thousand by outside bank note companies, and the se, unless they are issued, will be cut up for money and consequently into pulp and will be a fraction of a cent per pound to the Georgetown paper mill.

The amount of finished paper fractional currency on hand in the Treasury vaults is more than $600,000, and for this applications are constantly received. This might be paid out to increase the stock exchangeable for silver in the hands of the public, and much of it will no doubt be issued to disbursing officers, since the Treasury Department is not, under the law, authorized to furnish silver in the payment of their drafts.

As an indication that there are people who do not suffer for the want of small change, it may be stated that a considerable number of depositors of fractional currency for redemption take greenbacks for it instead of silver. Attention has also been called to the fact that the expense of issuing and handling the paper fractional currency has been five per cent.; that a five per cent. gold bond was sold to obtain the silver with which to retire the paper currency, and that the recent law carries the paper currency redeemed to the sinking fund with an annual interest charge of 6 per cent. in gold until the National debt is paid, the latter item of interest being compounded annually.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold ..... 112¾ 5-20's 1868-coupons 122½
U.S.6's, 1881, coup 122¾ 10-40's 117½
" 1864, all called.. Currency 6's 126
" 1865 ..... 113¾ New 5 per cents..... 117½
" 1865 new ..... 117 10-40's—coupons .. 99
5-20's 1867 ..... 121¾

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen..... 112 Ohio & Mississippi. 16¾
Erie ..... 15½ Union Pacific 64
L. Shore ..... 90 Toledo & Wabash.... 24
C. C. C. & I. ..... 4¾ Harlem 138
St. Paul ..... 36 Adams Express 108
Do. Pref ..... 69¾ American Express... 69½
Michigan Southern 93¾ U. S. Express..... 69½
Do. Central ..... 52 W. Fargo & Co. Ex 86¾
North Western Com 39½ Quicksilver 17
Do. Pref..... 58¾ Fort Wayne..... 101½
Rock Island ex. div .103 Hannibal & St. Jos . 14¾
Chess. & Ptts ..... 33¾ Panama 126
Pacific Mail ..... 20¾ Iron Mountain..... 17
Western Union Tel. 85¾

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)..... 54¾ Con. Trans (R).... 47
Reading (8)..... 44¾ Empire Do (R)..... 57
W. Con. of N. J. (8).133¾ A. V. R. R. 7-30(8)101¾
Oil Creek (8) ..... 11¾ P. C. & St. L. 7's(A) 84¾
Lehigh Valley (8).... 54¾ North Pacific bonds ....

NEW YORK, April 27, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $277,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $700,000. The clearings were $82,000,000. Sterling was firm at 487½@ 489¾. The specie shipments were $100,000 in silver. Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾, and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 2 to 7 per annum, and 1-64 to 1-32 per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 2@3 for carrying towards the close. The Government has awarded $6,105,434 gold at from 112.18 to 112.72. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull, with an improvement in coal roads, but generally weak and lower. The market was without interesting features. Among the sales at the Stock Exchange were 25,000 shares Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 4,000 Erie, and 13,000 Lake Shore.

Government.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾@123; do of '65, 118¾; do '65 new..119; do of 1867, 121¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 117. 12-.ons, 113¾; currency 6s, 126.

State Bon..s.—Missouri sixes, 104¾; Virginia, old, 34; do new, 42; Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 40¼;

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer, southwest, veering, to cooler northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, and cooler weather, succeeding light rains.

Young and Foolish.

The New York *Sun* of yesterday contained the following:

MANOR STATION, PA., April 26.—John Stone, of this place, aged twenty, fell in love a few weeks since with Ella Shuman, thirteen years old. She told him she would not marry him until she was sixteen. On Sunday this note was handed to her by a boy:

ELLA, DARLING: I can't live three years without you. When you read this I will be dead. JOHN.

They found his body in a lot near by. He had shot himself through the head.

Retrenchment and Reform.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform held its first meeting last evening, Mr. Foley in the chair. An ordinance fixing the number of Board Measurers at three for the whole city, instead of one for each ward, was recommended to Councils for passage. The ordinances that were defeated last year, reducing the salaries of the firemen and police, were discussed for some time, but no definite action taken. The majority of the members present were in favor of reducing the pay. It was finally decided to meet again on Friday evening, May 5th, to consider the matter further. If the committee recommend them affirmatively there will be a strong fight.

Dr. McLean's Paper.

MANSFIELD, April 26, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the report of Monongahela Presbytery in this morning's paper, is this item:

"A paper by Dr. McLean advocating the expulsion of all members of secret societies from congregations within the limits of Presbytery was laid on the table."

No such paper was offered, nor am I an advocate of such summary process in any case.

The following is the substance of the paper: After reciting the well known fact, that in some of our congregations the rule of the church is enforced, and in others not; and expressing the sentiment that *it is better to have no rule than to have it operated in this way*, a resolution was appended, directing the sessions to *report* to Presbytery the number of members in their respective congregations known or believed to be members of secret societies. That was all that was in it.

When the matter is discussed in Presbytery, at some future meeting, I hope you may be furnished a more correct report.

D. H. A. MCLEAN.

[The report was furnished us by a member of the Presbytery, and of course we supposed it correct. ED.]

Hymeneal.

Last evening at eight o'clock an unostentatious, but very pleasant wedding ceremony came off at the residence of Dr. T. J. Gallaher, No. 61 Sixth avenue. The contracting parties in this new connubial partnership were Mr. Harvey Mills and Miss Sadie A. Mason, both of this city, and both highly esteemed by all who enjoy the pleasure of their acquaintance. The ceremony was brief, but felicitously performed by the Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., in the presence of a small company, comprising a few of the more immediate friends of the happy principals. After the knot had been tied, a brief season was devoted to the congratulations and good wishes which were as sincere as they were in every way deserved, and in a moment thereafter the company gathered around the wedding feast and indulged in gastronomic pleasures that would have even elicited the commendation of the epicurean Ichabod Crane. A pleasant season of social enjoyment followed, until there was an interruption by the arrival of the carriage which bore the happy couple to their new home, that had previously received the finishing touches, and was ready for occupancy by those for whom it had been prepared.

The couple who thus, under favoring auspices start out on their hymeneal pilgrimage, are well deserving of all that the Fates seem to promise them. The groom has for several years been connected with the GAZETTE composing room as assistant foreman, and has not only proven himself a thoroughly reliable, energetic and competent workman, but by his urbanity of deportment toward all has won the genuine esteem of employers and associates. It is a pleasure for friends to learn that in the selection of a life-companion he has been so favored as to secure one whose personal graces are fittingly supplemented by excellencies of head and heart, that have made her a general favorite wherever she is known. We extend our sincere good wishes to the twain, and trust, as a reward of true merit, that time may always deal gently with them, and that their future may be even brighter than their liveliest fancies now paint it.

Save 20 Per Cent.

The only certain remedy to make "hard times come no more" is to practice the strictest economy in the purchase of articles of necessity and luxury. One method of doing this is to buy goods where the most money can be saved in the purchase, and one of the places where this can be done is the Boot and Shoe house of E. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. There is no getting over the fact that Taggart does sell cheaper than any other shoe house in the two cities, and that the saving of twenty cents on a dollar is quite a item. It amounts to at least the saving of 30c to $2 on every pair of boots or shoes sold.

DRUNKENNESS.

A Man Cannot be Arrested for Simply Being Intoxicated.

In the trial of Wm. Broom, a Chartiers borough constable, yesterday, for voluntarily permitting two prisoners to escape, and extorting money from them, a controversy took place between Judge Kirkpatrick and Col. Hayes, counsel for the prosecution, in regard to whether or not drunkenness could be considered a crime. The prisoners arrested were taken in charge by constable Broom simply for drunkenness. He kept them locked up all night, and in the morning let them go upon one giving him a silver watch and the other $4 in money. The defense claimed that the prisoners belonged to Broom; that he took them in on a cold night merely for shelter, and that he had a right to release them in the morning. The Court was of the opinion that a man could not be arrested for drunkenness simply, and therefore they were not legally in charge of the officer. Broom was acquitted on both charges. Judge Kirkpatrick's opinion is sustained by a former decision of Judge Stowe. Hence, under such rulings, the city ordinances against drunkenness are *null and void*, since a man cannot be arrested, however drunk he may be, so long as he is able to navigate, and is not disorderly.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND.

Three-fourths of the Lot Holders Meet on the Ground and Resolve to Rebuild—The National Camp Meeting to be Held There, According to the Original Intention—The Work to Be Prosecuted to Its Speedy Completion.

Of the one hundred and fifty lot holders, on the Tarentum Camp Ground, over one hundred were present at the meeting on the grounds yesterday, to consider the question of rebuilding and providing for the annual meeting in August, and for the National meeting which it was proposed to hold at about the same time. Nearly all of those present had been burnt out by the early morning ride over the West Penn road pat everybody in the best of spirits. It was after 8 o'clock before the camp was reached, and the best part of the first hour was spent in wandering over the scene of the great fire.

The trustees organized a meeting in the Camp Hotel. There were seventeen members of the Board present and their session consumed an hour. The question of rebuilding was thoroughly discussed in the meeting, and sixteen of the Board were a unit in favor of it once beginning the work of rebuilding and preparations for the summer meeting.

About 11 o'clock a meeting of the lot holders was called in the camp-ground around the preachers' stand, and before beginning business, upon the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Walters, a half hour was devoted to religious exercises. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wolf, of the Butler street M. E. church. The reverend gentleman made a brief and hopeful address, the tenor of which was an admonition to his hearers that an inscrutable Providence sometimes sent a blessing disguised as a chastisement. His life experience taught him that good grew out of all casualties, and he was confident that this would be the result in the present case.

Mr. Freeman, Secretary, read a letter from the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway Company, making an offer to transport lumber and all other material necessary for building, to the Castle Shannon grounds free of charge; also giving free passage on their road for two years to families building on that ground. The letter was received and a vote of thanks tendered the railway company for the offer. At the same time it was deemed inexpedient to make the change, not a single voice expressing itself in favor of it.

Addresses in favor of fitting up the grounds were made by Mr. Jacob Walters, President of the Association, Mr. Nobles, Mr. Hillerman, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Stewart and others. At the meeting of the trustees, Mr. Anderson, of Freeport, offered a motion to proceed to fix up the grounds, which was passed. After the addresses at the meeting of the lot-holders, this motion was submitted for concurrence. A rising vote being taken, the motion was adopted unanimously. So it was decided to fit up the grounds and hold the meeting there as usual this year.

The question of holding the National camp meeting on the grounds this year was then broached. It met with a very cordial reception, and upon a vote being taken upon the question, it was unanimously resolved that the National meeting should be held. The work of preparation will now go steadily on, and long before the appointed time the grounds, for all practical purposes, will be in as good condition as they ever were.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Pumping Ability of the Lowry Engine.

An Equal Division on the Testy Question—Common Opposed and Select in Favor—Investigation Resolved Upon—Finances of the Poor Board—Fourth of July Jubilee.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night for the purpose of disposing of unfinished business, and acting upon such new business as might be submitted.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
B. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

This body met at eight o'clock. The following members were present: Messrs. Cochran, Chambers, Drum, Eberhardt, Hegay, Huckestine, Hartman, Knox, McRoberts, McKelvey, Slack, Sweeny, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Woolsey, and President Patterson.

President PATTERSON stated the object of the meeting, and proceeded to take up the business from Common Council on the desk. All actions of that branch were concurred in except the resolution allowing L. Bechtold to place a fancy lamp on a gas post in front of his place of business at Isabella and Federal streets, which was referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. VOEGTLY, chairman of the Street Committee, presented their report to the effect that they were unable to give the number of men in their employ, because it varies according to the condition of the weather. Received and filed.

Mr. SLACK, by permission, presented a remonstrance against a sewer and a remonstrance against the paving of Jackson street. Referred.

Also, a communication from the managers of the Penitentiary, asking the right of way to construct a sewer from the Penitentiary to the river. Referred.

Also, a communication from Wm. Thaw, asking that the assessment paid by him on Perrysville avenue be returned on the ground that it was illegal. Referred.

Mr. DRUM presented a similar communication from Mr. Doly. Referred.

THE POOR FINANCES.

Mr. SLACK presented a report from City Treasurer Macferron, in compliance with the resolution passed at the last meeting directing him to report how much money had been borrowed by the Poor Directors and on what authority they had made the loans. He reported that they had borrowed $28,600 on Poor Fund No. 1 on seven promissory notes. The intention is to pay these notes as they mature, which will absorb nearly one-half of said levy. They have also borrowed $37,700 on Poor Fund No. 2 on nine promissory notes, which mature in the months of May, June, July and August. These notes are to be paid with the money accruing from receipts of mortgages on lots sold at the old Poor Farm. The total amount of the mortgages held by the Board is $86,000, one-fifth payable annually. A written opinion from the City Solicitor accompanied the report giving the authority on which the loans were made. Received and filed.

Mr. CHAMBERS, a petition for the opening of a street in the Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY submitted the following printed ordinances, which accompanied the Street Committee report:

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Eagle alley, from Green street to Long alley. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Graham street, from the P. F. W. & C. R. R. to Lacock street. Passed.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Perry street, from its present termious to the Troy Hill road. Passed.

Ordinance for the construction of a plank walk on Harrison street, from Gallagher street to Buena Vista street. Passed.

Ordinance appointing J. W. Gray and M. W. Rankin viewers on the re-paving of Middle alley. Passed.

Ordinance appointing viewers to appraise damages and assess benefits on the Pleasant Valley main sewer, between Washington avenue and Charles street. Passed.

Ordinance for the payment of $848.58 to Fred Gwinner for the grading of Rolla street. Passed.

Ordinance for the payment of $240 to Rev. J. Witherspoon for a stone wall erected by him on Henderson street. Lost.

HOWARD STREET WALL.

Ordinance for the payment by the city of $10,500 of the cost of the stone wall built on Howard street. Mr. Chambers moved that the matter be referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether the cost of this wall can be collected from the property holders or not. After some discussion this motion prevailed.

Ordinance extending the time for the payment of the assessments for the improvement of Henderson street, from Sandusky to Warner streets, to ten years, the amounts to be paid in ten annual installments. For the purpose of paying for improvement bonds are to be issued, one-tenth of which are to be redeemable annually. Passed.

The ordinance for a main sewer on Hanover street and McClure avenue was, after a very lengthy discussion, passed by a vote of twelve ayes to three nays. Mr. Huckestein presented a resolution directing the Street Committee to not award the contract in case the cost will exceed $54,000. Passed.

The resolutions from Common Council directing the Water Committee to desist in the proposed test of the Lowry engine was taken up and Mr. Heagy moved to concur. After some discussion the motion was lost. Messrs. Heagy, Cochran, Hartman, Wilhelm, Voegtly and Woolsey voted yes, and Messrs. Patterson, Huckesiein, Drum, Knox, Eberhardt, McRoberts, Chambers, and Sweeney voted nay.

At fifteen minutes past eleven Select Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The members present in this branch, which met at eight o'clock, were Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Cochran, Hunter, Heck, Klicker, Landis, Long, Mool, Neely, Parkhill, Reno, Sholes, Swindell, Stene, Schauer, Snaman, Seiling, Walker, and President Golden.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The chair stated that the meeting had been called to consider new and unfinished business. The wards were then called and the following resolutions, &c., submitted:

STILL ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BEDELL offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five, three from Common and two from Select Council, be and are hereby appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, for the purpose of ascertaining by what authority the Water Committee of former Councils contracted with A. Hartupee & Co. for the building of the present Lowry engine, without any reference to the duty of said Lowry engine to lift any quantity of water into the present basin, especially in view of the printed report of said committee, obtained at great cost to the city and furnished Councils, condemning the principle entering into the composition of said engine, and report all the facts to Councils for further action.

Resolved, That in order to give full force and efficiency to the above resolution the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to issue his subpœna for the personal attendance of all parties whom the said committee may desire to have before them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BEDELL presented a preamble and resolution in relation to a local centennial celebration. The document, which was of an exceedingly flowery character, provided for the appointment of a special committee to make arrangements for a pyrotechnic display, &c., on the evening of the Fourth of July at a cost not to exceed $500, to be paid out of the Contingent Fund. Referred to the Finance Committee.

DISCUSSING THE TEST.

Mr. HUNTER, a resolution instructing the Water Committee to refrain from testing the Lowry engine. He made a lengthy speech in favor of the adoption, and argued that the Water Committee had no right to imperil the safety of the engine in the interests of a fight in which contractors alone were concerned. If the engine should break down the city would have to settle the damage. Mr. Hunter's views were upheld by Mr. Bedell, who said that if any person was entitled to test the engine he should come forward and deposit a heavy bond to secure the city against loss.

Messrs. COCHRAN and COOKE favored the test and said that it would be advantageous to the city to know just how much water the engine could pump in the event of an emergency requiring a greater supply than is now furnished.

Mr. STONE expressed determined opposition to the proposed test, and said that he did not believe it was for the mere purpose of ascertaining how much coal would be consumed and water pumped by the engine in a given time, but to put it to its utmost speed, and if it should break down the city would be compelled to bear the loss. He held that no committee had the authority to test any machinery belonging to the city which is doing its duty.

Mr. HUNTER said the whole thing was a "put up job," and to prove the assertion he instanced the fact that at the meeting of the Water Committee on Wednesday evening City Engineer Davis, who was proposed as one of the Judges of the test, was defeated, receiving but two votes. That proved to him that the committee was not working in the interest of the city, but for outside parties.

On coming to a vote the resolution was adopted, twelve members voting yea and ten nay.

Mr. SHOLES submitted a resolution for a gas lamp on Montgomery avenue, between Arch and West Diamond streets. Referred.

GRADES, HOUSE NUMBERING, &c.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, petition for the establishment of the grade of Hemlock alley, in the Third ward. Referred.

Mr. LONG, resolution for the renumbering of houses on Lincoln avenue, commencing at the Park. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, remonstrance against the Rebecca street cars remaining at the corner of Pennsylvania and Beaver avenues, because they are a nuisance. Referred.

Mr. BIBER, petition for remedy of the drainage on Warren street, in the Seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, containing information asked for relative to the number and compensation of men employed in that department. Received and filed.

An ordinance amending section 2 of an ordinance entitled "Wharf and Wharfmasters," page 201, city code, fixing the rates of wharfage, was taken up, discussed and referred back to the Wharf Committee.

The ordinance passed by Select Council authorizing an issue of sewer bonds to an amount not exceeding $22,000, was adopted by this branch.

Ordinance authorizing the widening of Church avenue, from Cedar to Madison avenues, so as to include the stone wall built along the south side of said avenue. Passed.

STREET IMPROVEMENT CONSUMMATED.

Ordinance authorizing the Mayor of Allegheny to enter into a contract in behalf of said city with the Pennsylvania Company, operating the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. in relation to the vacation of a portion of Bidwell street and Lake alley, and the opening of a new street paralled with said railway, from Allegheny avenue to and across Washington avenue; and in relation to the grading and paving of said street, and to the grant of certain privileges to said company thereon. Passed.

The agreement in relation to the above matter was also adopted.

Ordinance changing the name of Middle alley, in the Second ward, to Race street. Passed.

Ordinance changing the viewers to appraise and assess damages and benefits on the construction of the Spring Garden avenue main sewer, between Chestnut street and Chamberlain alley, appointing Jacob Nutzig, Robert Morrow and John McCallen as viewers. Passed.

Resolution authorizing the laying of a six inch water main on Madison avenue, from Mill to East street. Passed.

A resolution adopted by Select Council instructing the Gas Committee to request the Allegheny Gas Company to extend its mains to Perry street, Troy Hill, was concurred in.

Mr. COCHRAN offered an ordinance for the opening of a new street, forty-three feet wide, from Washington avenue to Franklin street. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for a fire plug on the corner of Page street and Beaver avenue, in the Fifth ward. Referred.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Sothern plays *David Garrick* again this evening at his benefit, and appears also in "Dundreary Married and Settled." The prices of admission to the matinee to-morrow have been increased.

Library Hall.

The seats for the entertainment next Tuesday evening by the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders are being disposed of quite rapidly. The Columbia Orchestra will assist in the performance.

Academy of Music.

Sam Sanford's Old Time Minstrels will return next week, and appear on Monday evening at the Academy of Music.

Trimble's Varieties.

This evening is the occasion of the testimonial benefit teudered Lulu Delmay by her friends, and that it may not lack in interest every attraction that could be secured has been retained. In addition to the regular members of the company who will appear in parts to which they are peculiarly adapted, there will be a large number of volunteers. For her part Lula Delmay will sing the best songs in her budget. Other performers are Mollie Wilson, Alfred Easton, Edna Maley, Ernest and Gerard Byne, the Victorelles, Harry Watson, Tierny & Cronin, &c.

The New Store

Of our leading Piano and Organ Dealer, Mr. S. Hamilton, 87 Fifth avenue, will be ready for opening by Monday, as it is now having the finishing touches put on it, and we are safe in saying a finer store room and a finer stock of Pianos and Organs has never been opened west of New York, and to establish the new store in the hearts of the public as favorably as his old stand he will we feel sure Mr. H. will continue, as he has in all his past most successful business career, deal in nothing but the very best quality of goods and sell at the smallest reasonable margin of profit. By this course in the past, he has established the reputation of his house, both at home and abroad, as the largest, most liberal and reliable house in the Piano business in this city. We can assure our readers Mr. Hamilton fully deserves his well-merited reputation, and feel sure of his successful continuance so long as he handles such instruments as the *Decker* Piano and great Estey Organ, and would also advise our readers to attend his opening on Monday, May 1.

As we know most of the stone on such an occasion, we are sure he will not allow any purchaser to go away without buying on that day, even if he should sell at cost. We would again remind purchasers that it will be to their interest to call and see Mr. Hamilton on May 1, at his new store, 87 Fifth avenue.

Principle in Business.

Principle is an absolute requisite to any great and permanent success in business, as witness the unbounded prosperity of A. T. Stewart, who never departed from the system of having only one price. These reflections are induced by the truthful and conscientious system of business pursued by Messrs. Laird, McKaig & Co., of Liberty street, and the consequent success attending their course of fair dealing and scrupulous honesty. They deal largely in Flour, Grain, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw. Also all the standard brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite and Cannel Coals. Their facilities, the new Lowry engine with steam elevator and track connections, with unusually large capacity for the storage of grain in bulk, which being shipped to their establishment and weighed into their own warehouse, thus saving to the shipper the cost of elevator charges. Their facilities for delivery are equally good, for, having connections with all the different railroads they are enabled to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch. Offices, 134 Fifth avenue and 247 Liberty street, with warehouse and yard corner of Thirty-first street and A. V. R. R.

Carriage and Harness Bazaar.

Parties contemplating the purchase of a carriage or set of harness, can better suit their taste and means by making their selection from the fine assortment in stock at McKelvey's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, *No. 4 Diamond street, near Liberty*, than anywhere else in the city, as he has a collection unsurpassed in extent, excellence, variety and beauty of design and finish, and sold at prices lower at least the same can be bought for west of New York or Philadelphia. As a proof of cheapness in price let us mention that fine rubber sets of harness are sold for $30, and good nickle plated sets at from $22 to $25. Ladies' Phætons, Jump Seats, Jagger Wagons of the latest and most approved styles, at prices that defy competition. Mr. McKelvey has secured the services of Mr. H. A. Bowman, as salesman, whose experience in this line, and whose affability and courtesy of manner, insure to customers a pleasure as well as a profit in patronizing No 4 Diamond street.

Another Change.

Another change has taken place on Fifth avenue—perhaps many of our readers have taken notice of it—that is the removal of Matthes & Shaefer, jewelers, who, in the few years ago started business in a very small way, but by close attention to business and judicious advertising, to-day have the finest store in the city. These gentlemen are both practical jewelers, who understand their business thoroughly, and any one buying anything from them can rely upon anything they say. They have an elegant stock of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Stone Cameo, Coral, Pearl, and other jewelry, Silverware, French and American Clocks, etc., which they are offering at very reasonable prices. We advise our readers to drop in and see them in their new place, No. 54 Fifth avenue, directly opposite the First National Bank.

THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS.

Extensive Assortment—Low Prices.

We are receiving daily the very latest styles of gents' fine dress silk, felt and cassimere hats. Also, young gents, boys and children's hats and caps of the newest styles and materials.

All who wish to purchase anything in the hat line are requested to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as all our goods are marked down to the lowest prices.

We are the only agents in the city for Dunlap & Co.'s celebrated styles.

The one price system strictly adhered to. Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

I Am Absolutely Compelled!!!

To make forced sales of goods this season to cash buyers. I offer this month:

Good Working Pants @ 50 cents and upward.
Fine Cassimere Pants at $2.25 and upward.
Canada Worsted Suits at $7.50 and upward.
Knickerbocker Suits at $8.50 and upward.
Fine Imported Worsted at $10.50 and upward.
Boys' Suits at $5.50 and upward.
Youths' Suits at $7.50 and upward.
Pants made to order at $5 and upward.
Suits made to order at $15 and upward.
White and Fancy Shirts at 50 cents and upward.

Special reduction to working classes.

Do not spend one cent until you see our goods.

T. TOBIAS,
Big 13 Sixth street.

Base Ball and Bats.

The largest assortment in the city. Bottom discounts at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Window Shades in all colors, Wide Shade Cloth for Store Shades, Hollands, Table Oil Cloth in wood and marble colors for sale cheap at Ed. Forster's, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Table Linens. Greatest bargains ever known. J. B. HEARD & Co., 118 Federal street, Allegheny.

Closing Black Hernani fifty per cent. under value. J. B. HEARD & Co.

If You Want to be Made Feel Happy Call and see the fine suits turned out by Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

Brushes and Notions.

New goods, a large assortment and bottom prices, at the headquarters, J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

None but First-class Workmen Employed by the Merchant Tailoring Establishment, No. 48 Sixth street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Charles A. McGonigle, bankrupt, Cambria. Petition for discharge presented and order made for a final hearing before Register Brotherline on June 25th. Also, Register's report on the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens confirmed nisi.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Wettach et al. for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and their other copartners, trading as Wettach, Couch & Co., and John Murphy & Co. of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Order granted on John C. Couch and James H. Abrams to show cause why they should not be adjudicated bankrupts. Returnable on the 26th prox.

Joseph Sproull, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens referred to Register Shafer.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria. Exception to the Register's report as to the lien of S. D. Saupp argued and decision of Court reserved.

A. J. Demming, bankrupt, Erie county. Injunction granted against G. T. Elliott.

Andrew T. Miller, bankrupt, city. Rule against bankrupt to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. Argued and Court to advise.

In the following Venango county cases petitions for discharge were filed and the usual orders made: David C. Galbraith, Clark A. Burrows, Alex. Harris and Thos. King.

T. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for the sale of book accounts.

J. W. Yost, bankrupt, Erie. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

John Munnel et al. vs. John C. Flenniken, debtor, Waynesburg. Petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of defendant presented and usual order made to show cause granted, returnable on the 5th proximo.

D. A. M'Donald, bankrupt, Allegheny. Rule granted on D. Hendrie to show cause why the proof of claim should not be rejected, returnable on the 29th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

J. Owens for use vs. James H. Snodgrass. Verdict for plaintiff for $159.75.

Wm. McCully vs. James M. Conway and Harry Moore; action on a note. Verdict for defendants.

Samuel Reynolds vs. R. J. McClure, executor of the last will of John Crawford, deceased; *sci fa* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $288.30.

W. S. Douglass vs. Archie McMurray; action for wages. Defendant confessed judgment for $9.25.

McNeil, Dean & Co. vs. T. D. Briggs, executor of Thomas W. Briggs, deceased; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,373.

Wm. M. Duncan vs. Kernan Bracken; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $113.

Trial List for To-Day.

Pittsburgh National Bank vs. Kounts et al.
Smith vs. McNaugher & Co.
Fisher vs. Burke.
Lytle vs. Burke.
Jarrell, for use, vs. Schaper et al.
McDonald vs. Sewell.
Lupton & Co. vs. Walther.
Kirkpatrick, for use, vs Scully.
Reno vs. Frazier Bros.
Columbia Insurance Company vs. Miles.
Glaze vs Baldwin.
Longbridge & Co. vs. Evans et al.
Stockdale, trustee, vs. Bamm.
McLaughlin vs. McGowan & Connell.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing & White.*)

John Britton and wife vs. F. Bese, Robt. Flinn and Thomas Mehan; previously reported. On trial.

W. J. Morgan vs. Phillip Baumgart. Verdict for defendant.

Heckman Straub vs. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop and trustee of St. Peter's Roman Catholic congregation of Allegheny City, and Robert White, contractor. Verdict for plaintiff for $78.66. By title.

John A. Graw vs. John Jos. Max Von Mitzel. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Kelly vs. McKee and Blondin.
Hadley vs. Negley & Co.
Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer.
Knight vs. Fox & Co.
Mendell vs. Long et al.
Dhrew vs. McKee et al.
Philpin, for use, vs. Hahn.
Dravo vs. Cuddy.
Mills vs. McDonald & Drew.
Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means.
Lister vs. Dryfoos et al.
Grassel vs. Same.
Murphy vs. The Fort Pitt Coal Co.
Doyle vs. Doyle.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Thomas P. Hilman, charged with false pretenses, on trial.

Wm. M'Broom was acquitted of two charges of voluntarily permitting a prisoner to escape and extorting money, and the prosecutor, Wm. Steen, was directed to pay costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Henry Lang, indicted for assault and battery, and Lang left for Troy Hill.

Jas. Brogan pleaded *solo contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, preferred by W. B. Ross.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty in the case of E. H. Caughey, indicted for false pretenses, on the oath of J. H. Johnston, who was directed to pay costs.

Ed. Forster's, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Estate of John Morgan, deceased; in partition. Inquisition confirmed absolutely, and ordered on heirs, &c., to appear in Court on May 1st, and accept or refuse the real estate of decedent at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Jacob Hetzel et al., minor. Jerome Baum guardian, granted leave to sell interest of his wards in certain real estate.

Frederick King et al. minor. Decree made on petition of B. H. Lubbers, guardian, for order for allowance, &c.

Estate of Isaac J. Stewart, deceased. Leave granted executor to pay into Court, balance in his hands per Administrator's account.

Court Brevities.

THE firms of Wettach, Couch & Co., of Allegheny, and John Murphy & Co., of Pittsburgh, composed of the same partners, which went into bankruptcy yesterday, are coffin manufacturers and dealers.

PATRICK MCBRIDE filed an affidavit of defense, yesterday, in the suit for damages *et al ermis* instituted against him a day or two since by Leahey and Leahey and wife, in right of the latter. The allegations are that no force whatever was used; that Mrs. Leahey came to his store, became noisy, and upon being requested to go out refused, and Mr. McBride then took her by the arm and led her to the door. It is claimed that no injury could have resulted by reason of the excitement.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, Abram Reese filed a bill in equity against George Porter, H. M. Rolf, Charles Parkins, Josiah Holmes, George Pennington, Hugh Crashaw, Thomas Pennington, James H. Scott, — Hurley, and James Hunter, to secure a dissolution of partnership. The complainant and defendants were engaged in business under the style of "The Sandy Creek Oil Company," and operated in Morgan county, Ohio. They were unsuccessful in their operations and sold out, thus virtually ending the partnership. The company is not in debt, but there is a large amount of money in the hands of the treasurer, which he will not distribute to the members of the company. It is desired that a receiver be appointed, and an equitable division of the funds be made.

Stocks at Auction

Friday evening, 28th inst., 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and stock sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

17 shares M. & M. National Bank.
10 " Citizens' " "
30 " Exchange " "
30 " People's Insurance Company.
30 " Union " "
75 " Allemania " "
25 " Armenia " "
75 " Columbia Oil Co.
40 " M. & M. Insurance Co.
50 " New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co.

A perpetual ground rent on Penn avenue, paying $43.75 annually; property rents for $1,200.

A lot on Shady lane 54 feet by 126 feet opposite Dr. Marchant's.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Fine Clothing.

Gentlemen who desire fine fitting, well cut garments, would do well to leave their orders with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 Fifth avenue, Diamond Bank building, who has the most choice assortment of all the latest styles of Woolen Fabrics for fine garments. His prices will be found to be as low as those charged at second-rate houses.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Table Linens. Greatest bargains ever known. J. B. HEARD & Co., 118 Federal street, Allegheny.

Croquet. Croquet.

New Goods and a large assortment at very low prices. Call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

To Insure a Good Fit for Clothing. Gentlemen should buy their garments from Jno. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth Street.

Do not Miss the Chance to get first-class Dry Goods at closing sale. J. B. HEARD & Co.

BREVITIES.

The letter list will be found on the second page this morning.

The Finance Committee meets this afternoon in the City Controller's office.

A valuable horse was stolen on Wednesday night from M. Claybaugh at Brownsville.

The Retrenchment and Reform Committee is in favor of a reduction in the pay of firemen and policemen.

The fourth concert this season of the Beethoven Society will be given this evening at the Academy of Music.

The bolt and spike manufacturers were in session yesterday at the Monongahela House revising card rates.

The alarm of fire from box 9 in Allegheny last evening at a quarter past eight o'clock, was caused by a burning chimney.

Officer Selfridge, of Allegheny, last evening detected a lot of boys in the act of robbing McGinn's cracker wagons in School street. He was unable to catch any of them.

George W. Bowers was yesterday released from the Western Penitentiary, he having been pardoned by President Grant. He was convicted in February 1875, of unlawfully having in his possession a post-office key, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

There was a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday in the case of B. F. Larkins, of McKeesport, who is charged with the larceny as bailee of $2,700 from Wm. F. Hunter, a one armed tobacconist of that place. The defendant was held in $500 bail for trial at court.

On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning twenty-seven brass rods, used on locomotives and valued at seventy-five dollars, were stolen from the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Liberty and Twenty-seventh streets. Sixteen of the rods were subsequently found in the possession of Patrick Friel.

A woman applied at the Western Union telegraph office, in this city, to have a live goose wired to Zanesville, Ohio.—*Leader.* Well, now, that was an odd sort of a way for one of the *Leader* boys to try to reach Zanesville. He might have been more successful in his accustomed role of a dead duck.

The alarm of fire from box No. 76, at nine o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire breaking out in an old two story frame house near the river, in McCandless Lane, in the Eighteenth ward. It was unoccupied, and belonged to Frank Stearling. The loss will be about $500. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A proposition from the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to compromise the claim of the city against them by the payment of a certain amount of it in cash at once will be submitted at the meeting of the Finance Committee this afternoon. The city needs money to finish the water works, and it is proposed to take advantage of it.

We have received the last number of Wm. Semple's Ladies Journal, which is a gem of beauty, and a treasury of useful information on fashion, and other matters pertaining to the interests of the lady of the parlor and the household. With the fashion descriptions of this magazine the art of dressmaking is brought to the comprehension of the unlearned as well as the professional.

PERSONAL.

Judge Kirkpatrick, Rev. S. F. Scovel and M. W. Acheson will act as judges this evening at the First Presbyterian church of the ninth annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies of the Western University.

Mr. Henry Miller, late of this city, died on the 26th inst., at Monongahela City. The deceased was in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Miller was the father of John S. and the late Samuel Miller, of Pittsburgh, and Jas. Miller, of Brownsville, Pa.

Style and Comfort.

Gentlemen who appreciate style and comfort, should purchase their clothing at Messrs. Eisner & Phillips', southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The stock is large, and the styles in unlimited variety. The new spring goods are now open, and merits the attention of all who can appreciate fine clothing. Suits made to order as usual.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Closing Black Alpacas 33½ per cent. under value. J. B. HEARD & Co.

Velocipedes. Velocipedes.

The best in the city are to be found at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Rackofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Just Received.

A splendid line of Silk Sacques, and everything new and desirable in Spring Dress Goods, at H. J. Lynch's, 96 Market street.

Fine Gold, Tinted, Damask, Satin and common grades of Wall Paper, suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Churches, Halls, Saloons, Stores, &c. Prices very reasonable at Ed. Forster's, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,

Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Sole Agent for Selby's Reloading Tools.

Repairing done. Call and examine,